

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

日八十月三年己辛

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Leadenhall Street, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA.—MCCOY, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Siam, Cambodia & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bérorgue, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN, Agent, Hongkong. Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum. " 6 " " 4 " " " 12 " " 5 " " " 5 " " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, £1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. H. R. BELLIOS, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. WM. RICHES, Esq. R. D. SASSON, Esq. H. FORBES, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER. Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " " 4 " " " 12 " " 5 " " " 5 " " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 17, 1881.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £100,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the RECENT LITIG CASE OF REGINA V. PITMAN, containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press. To which is now added a Report of the Case of PITMAN V. KESWICK AND OTHERS. Price per Copy, 50 CENTS. Orders are now being booked.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, \$16 per 1 doz. Case. Pints, \$17 per 2 doz. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1881, at Noon, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on board the Steamer, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour, THE PADDLE-WHEEL RIVER STEAMER "K I N - S H A N."

of 1,331 1/2 Register Tons, built in New York U.S.A., in 1863, re-built in 1873, and extensively overhauled in 1876 and 1878. DIMENSIONS.—Length over all 244 feet. Breadth 35 4/10ths feet. Depth of Hold 11 8/10ths feet.

DECK AREA FOR PASSENGERS.—11,152 superficial feet. CARGO CAPACITY.—Under tonnage deck 300 tons, on main deck 400 tons=700 tons measurement.

SPEED.—On a working pressure of steam of 20 lbs. per square inch, 12 knots per hour; on full pressure, 15 knots.

DRAFT OF WATER.—Light 6 1/2-faths feet, loaded with 700 tons measurement 8 2/12-faths feet.

ENGINE.—Vertical Beam Engine, nominal H.P. 150, diameter of cylinder 56in., length of stroke 10 feet.

BOILERS.—Two Circular Return Flue and Tubular Boilers, constructed in 1873 to sustain a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch.

For further Particulars, apply at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer; Purchaser to give a guarantee that the Steamer shall not be employed in the Canton waters, nor in the Yangtze-Kiang, nor between Shanghai and Ningpo; the Vessel and Appurtenances, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, February 25, 1881. ap30

To Let.

THE SECOND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 4, PRAYA EAST (known as the "Bute House"); with Possession on the 1st of May.

Also, GROUND FLOORS of HOUSES, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, PRAYA EAST. Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate Possession; and No. 4, with Possession on the 1st of May.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1881. my13

TO LET.

"NULAH SIDE," POKFOOLUM ROAD, lately occupied by Mr J. M. ARMSTRONG. And, No. 2, Old Bailey Street.

Apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, April 4, 1881.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, during the Summer Months, with immediate possession.—The Six-roomed BUNGALOW, with Garden, Stable and Out-houses, known as "KURBAHZEN," No. 10, Albany Road.

For Particulars, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET. ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, PERI STREET, below CHATELAIN ROAD. Has been thoroughly repaired.

THE PREMISES, No. 5, D'ARQUILLAN STREET, at present in occupation of Messrs DE SOUZA & Co.; Possession 1st April.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 59, CAINE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 26, 1881.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE DOCKWORKS.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

GODOWNS-TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD. For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED PER "GLENORCHY," &c.—ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS ON CORK. STRAW BOATING HATS. CALCUTTA PITH HATS and HELMETS.

UMBRELLAS, "Lock Rins, fold up very small." SUN UMBRELLAS.

WATERPROOF COATS. PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, RUG STRAPS, and DOG COLLARS.

BATH and TURKEY-SPONGES. MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES. HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS.

TRACING CLOTH and PAPER. DRAWING PAPER. FANCY STATIONERY.

TEA TASTING CUPS and POTS. TIME GLASSES. TIME BELLS, &c., &c., &c. NEUTROTONE. RHAPSODIA. ZOEDONE.

BURGUNDIES. BEAUNE. CHAMBERTIN. Nuits. HAUT TALENCE. MARGAUX, &c., &c., &c. my1

Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A. B. C. TELEGRAPH CODES. A great Quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable for Presents, from VIENNA, PARIS and LONDON.

Noel's "Flight of the Lapping." Aubertin's "Caneaux Lusid," 2 Vols. Helmholtz's "Popular Scientific Lectures."

Froude's "English in Ireland." New TAUCHNITZ NOVELS, including "ENDYMION." "The Book of Eminent Scotchmen." "Supernatural Religion."

New Work on the "Slide Valve." Free Lance's "Horses and Roads." Guano's "Domestic Animals in Health and Disease," 2 Vols.

Tegetmeier's "Poultry Book." Ainslie's "New Marine and Engineering Guide." ENDORSEING PADS.

Allen's "Engineer's Guide." Hongkong, March 13, 1881.

Intimations.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned BANKS will be CLOSED for Public Business on GOOD FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, and EASTER MONDAY, the 18th Instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. SCOTT, Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," JOHN THURBURN, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," E. SCHWEBLIN, Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, April 14, 1881. ap18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on GOOD FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, and EASTER MONDAY, the 18th Instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office; General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

N. J. EDE, Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

W. H. RAY, Secretary, China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Yangtze Insurance Association; A. G. STOKES, Act. Secretary, China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary, Chinese Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, April 14, 1881. ap18

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened to take place at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 2 30 p.m.

By Order of the General Committee, EDWARD BEATT, Secretary. Hongkong, April 8, 1881. ap23

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for delivery of the above PAPER in future fifteen minutes after the arrival of the Mails at the Post Office.

An increased supply has been received from London, and new Subscribers can be supplied at once. KELLY & WALSH, Agents. Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

THE "FAR EAST." THE MARCH of 1878 WANTED. Apply at this Office. Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D.R. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India. Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

Insurances.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000.

Board of Directors. KOH MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman.

BAN HUP, Esq. SONG ON, Esq. K. YIN KAI, Esq. CHONG PENG, Esq. QUAN HOI CHUNG, Esq. KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., Manager.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Asst. Secy. The Company grants Policies on MARINE RISK to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, March 14, 1881. se14

LE CERCLE—TRANSPORTS. SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, 15,000,000 FRANCES. CAPITAL PAID-UP, 3,750,000 ".

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27se81

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27no81

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary. Hongkong, April 6, 1881. 6ap82

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE. A. G. STOKES, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, March 12, 1881.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE. THE Steamship *Glencoe* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by the Steamship *Abadia* from New York, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m. To-day, the 11th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, April 11, 1881. ap18

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S. S. "KOKONOE MARU" FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co., Praya Central, West corner Pottinger St. Hongkong, April 11, 1881. ap18

STEAMSHIP "OXUS" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Noon To-day, the 11th Inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, April 11, 1881. ap18

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Ex. *Amazona*. A. E. M. (in parallelogram), 75 bags Sharp Stones, Order, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, April 4, 1881.

Shipping.

Steamers. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "Namoo," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 17th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1881. ap17

FOR BANGKOK. The Steamship "Kilmarney," Captain O'NEILL, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co., P.O. Praya Central. Hongkong, April 13, 1881. ap18

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Co.'s Steamship "Dionet," Capt. M. H. F. JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS should sufficient inducements offer, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Chartered Steamer "Glenelg" will be despatched as above on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1881.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels. FOR LONDON. The 3/3 L.J.L. German Bark "Hermann," OBERHART, Master, will load here for the above Port; and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, March 21, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK. The 4 1/2 American Ship "Gon Goodwin," LESTER, Master, will load here for the above Port; and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, February 22, 1881.

FOR LONDON. The 3/3 A.L.L. American Ship "State of Maine," SMALL, Master, will load here for the above Port; and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, January 22, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

Also, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of April, 1881, at

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CURB'S LOCKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
in
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLENN'S SCHOOL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WEBLEY AND SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.
BURNEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOTS.

English and AMERICAN
GROCERIES.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
FARM'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.
HUMPS.
ROUNDS.
BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.
APPLE BUTTER.
CLAM CHOWDER.
FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.
Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.
Gravy CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.
CAVIARE.
Cured OYSTERS.
California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
HOMINY.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
RICHARDSON AND ROBIN'S Potted MEATS.

Lamb TONGUE.
PRESENT TRA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.
WINE and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.
MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared by us for the last 20 years. Its sale is steadily increasing in India, the Straits and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their stickiness. It induces a healthy action of the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff never appears whilst it is in use. It contains none but the best ingredients, and the greatest care is taken in the compounding. When the Hair falls off after fever or any other sickness, this Wash will surely prove of the greatest value.



From its great nourishing power on the follicles it may in time cause Hair to return to its natural color; it, however, does not contain a particle of any drying ingredient. Using it constantly will most certainly prevent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use, the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no sediment, and therefore requires no shaking.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,
Shanghai.

Hongkong Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

CARANDINI COMPANY.

Owing to the Party to be given at the GOVERNMENT HOUSE on MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, the Entertainment announced by the CARANDINI COMPANY on that Date will be postponed until further notice.

Hongkong, April 16, 1881. ap18

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "Diamante," Captain CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 17th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1881. ap17

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship "Albatross," Captain "Albatross," will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1881. ap19

UNION LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "Viceroy," Captain VALL, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1881. ap19

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship "Achilles," Captain C. ANDERSON, will be despatched on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, April 16, 1881.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "Viceroy," Captain VALL, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo involving the discharge of the Steamship will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to SHANGHAI, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon on MONDAY, the 18th Instant.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1881. ap23

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Butterfield," Captain T. W. FREEMAN, will be despatched on or about the 30th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, April 16, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, JEDDAH, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Vorwarts," Captain "Vorwarts," will be despatched on or about the 1st Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1881.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 15, *Esperance*, French barque, 272, L. Normant, Singapore March 20, General.

April 15, *Zambesi*, British steamer, 1540, A. Sydnor, Bombay March 25, C. S. N. Co.

April 15, *Yong Sang*, and *Singapore*, 9, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 15, 7.30 a.m., *Hardwick*, British steamer, 715, C. A. Topp, Shanghai April 10, 8 a.m., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

April 15, *Albatross*, German steamer, 787, Pfaff, Saigon April 11, Rice—STREMSSEN & Co.

April 15, *Viceroy*, British steamer, 1864, T. G. Vailo, London Feb. 24, and Singapore April 9, General—RUSSELL & Co.

April 15, *Huinan*, American steamer, 282, Connor, Haiphong April 12, General—AYCOCK.

April 15, *Bearly*, British steamer, 1110, J. Potter, Saigon April 11, Rice—CHINESE.

April 15, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, from Canton.

April 15, *Vigilant*, H. M. despatch vessel, from Canton.

April 16, *Diamante*, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, Manila April 13, General—RUSSELL & Co.

April 16, *Minn*, Russian Ironclad, 5,740, 16 guns, Commander P. N. Nazimoff, Yokohama April 4, 7 a.m.

April 16, *Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, 1,380, Brantwaite, Higo April 9, General—RUSSELL & Co.

April 16, *Sikh*, British steamer, 1,510, Johnson, Sydney March 26, Coal—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 16, *Kong-chi*, Chinese steamer, 696, R. Marsden, Touron April 10, Haiphong 11, and Hailow 15, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

April 16, *Hotsup*, British barque, 522, John Jack, Bangkok March 6, General—MELOCHERS & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 15, *Fuyang*, for Shanghai.

15, *Ting Tung*, for Hailow.

15, *Kokonyo Mary*, for Kobe, etc.

15, *Chinkiang*, for Whampoa.

15, *Hardwick*, for Canton.

16, *Ping-on*, for Hailow, etc.

16, *Grand Duc Constantin*, for Nagasaki, etc.

16, *Bentley*, for Shanghai.

16, *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai.

16, *Paterius*, for Amoy.

16, *Japan*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

16, *Moray*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

16, *Melucca*, for Nagasaki, etc.

16, *Zambesi*, for Whampoa.

16, *Esmeralda*, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Frey, for New Britain.

State of Maine, for London.

Octava, for Swatow.

Nanao, for Coast Ports.

Diamante, for Amoy.

Oxfordshire, for Saigon.

Hailow, for Hailow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Zambesi*, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Dr and Mrs Adams, infant and 2 children, and Miss Higo, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Gensil's man-servant; from Bombay, Mr. B. T. Firebrace, 2 Misses Firebrace, and European nurse; from Singapore, 100 Chinese.

Per *Shanghai*: from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Burkhall, Messrs. A. E. Allen, P. W. Sijon, and Consignees Day from Venice, Mr. A. Campbell; from Brindisi, Messrs. W. G. Tucker, and M. P. Ennes; from Bombay, Mr. Macmorran; from Calcutta, Rev. Buen.—For Yokohama: from Venice, Rev. and Mrs. Miller, and 2 Misses Jefferys.

Per *Hardwick*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Topp and 3 children, and 14 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Miss Ludwig, Captain Thebaud, Messrs. Fressel, Smith, Robertson, Algar, 1 European and 70 Chinese deck.

Per *Sikh*, from Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Pim, Per *Kong-chi*, from Touron, etc., Mr. A. Lay, and 100 Chinese (deck).

Per *Galley of Lorne*, from Higo, 1 Chinese.

Per *Albatross*, from Saigon, 50 Chinese.

Per *Viceroy*, from Straits, 29 Chinese.

Per *Huinan*, from Haiphong, 17 Chinese.

Per *Bearly*, from Saigon, 7 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Fuyang*, for Shanghai, 145 Chinese.

Per *Ting Tung*, for Hailow, 12 Chinese.

Per *Kokonyo Mary*, for Kobe, etc., 8 Steerage.

Per *Ping-on*, for Hailow, 68 Chinese; for Pakhoi, 14 Chinese; for Haiphong, 10 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, 1 European.

Per *Japan*, for Singapore, etc., 5 Europeans, and 874 Chinese.

Per *Moray*, for Singapore, etc., 3 Europeans, 1 Indian, and 750 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, for Amoy, 100 Chinese.

Per *Hailow*, for Hailow, 75 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Hardwick* reports: First part thick fog, anchored in the river 18 hours; latter part strong N.E. monsoon, thick heavy weather with thunder, lightning and rain.

The German steamer *Albatross* reports: Moderate S.E. and South from Saigon up to 17° Lat. N.; from there fresh easterly breeze with much sea. Passed Dutch steamer *F.F.J.R.* off Cape Padaran on the 12th April bound South.

The British steamer Viceroy reports:

Fine weather throughout.

The American steamer *Huinan* reports: Left Haiphong on the 12th inst., and had strong N.E. winds with foggy rainy weather throughout the voyage.

The British steamer *Diamante* reports: Had moderate easterly winds and fine weather with N.E. swell till, nearing this Coast, thick foggy weather.

The Russian iron-clad *Minn* reports: Experienced bad weather entire passage, fog and rain in Formosa Straits, steaming 6 days. Under sail only 7 days.

The British steamer *Galley of Lorne* reports: Strong N.E. winds with rain and mist; very thick outside this morning.

The Chinese steamer *Kong-chi* reports: Touron to Haiphong, light breeze and hazy; Haiphong to Hailow, variable winds and weather; Hailow to Hongkong, variable winds and foggy with rain squalls.

The British barque *Hotsup* reports: During the last days strong N.E. winds and rain.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY.—Per *Diamante*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 17th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *Oxfordshire*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 17th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.—Per *Albatross*, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the 18th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *Viceroy*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

For BANGKOK.—Per *Kilary*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

For Daire, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., instead of as previously notified.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 16.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash, \$695

" Old " cash, 600

" New Patna, cash, 600

" New Malwa, credit, 680

" Allowance, Taels, 32

" Old Malwa, credit, 720

" Allowance, Taels, 16

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/8

" Demand, ... 3/9

" 30 days' sight, ... 3/9

" 4 months' sight, ... 3/8

Cocotte, ... 3/8

Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/7

India, Wire, ... 22 1/2

" demand, ... 22 1/2

Shanghai, demand, ... 73

" 30 days' sight, private 73 1/2

Gold Leaf, 9 1/2 fine ... \$27.60

Sovereigns, ... \$5.40

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 96 1/2 prem. sales.

Union Ins. Soc. of Canton, \$1,600 p. sh.

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,600 p. sh. sales.

North China 100 per share.

Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 735 p. sh.

Chinese Ins. Co., \$305 per share, sales.

H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$1000 per share, sales.

H.K. & W. Dock, 43 1/2 prem. sales.

H. M. S. Boat Co., \$20 prem.

Shanghai Nav. Co., 9 per cent nominal.

China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 160 p. share.

Hongkong Gas Co., \$82 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$76 per share buyers.

China Sugar Ref. Co., \$193 p. share sales.

Do. Debentures, 3 1/2 prem.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1873, nominal.

Do. " " " " " " " " " " " "

H.K. Ice Co.'s shares, \$125 per share.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, April 16.

BAROMETER—9 a.m. ... 30.084

Do. 1 p.m. ... 30.072

Do. 4 p.m. ... 30.072

THERMOMETER—9 a.m. ... 70

Do. 1 p.m. ... 74

Do. 4 p.m. ... 74

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. 68

Do. Do. 1 p.m. 72

Do. Do. 4 p.m. 72

Do. Maximum ... 74

Do. Minimum overnight 66

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.

It appears that the Dictator and his *Adjuvants* narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the Germans. The balloon, which had been followed three leagues by German cavalry, got entangled in a tall tree, and ultimately fell at Epinasse. Dubus pushed MM. Gambetta and Spuller into a carriage, drove on before the enemy had time to arrive, and, by a route known only to himself, succeeded in placing them beyond the German lines.

CLOUDS.

I love to watch the bright blue sky,
And see the fleecy clouds, that fly,
Like snowy isles, upon the blue,
Unstained by other hue.

I love to see them sail along,
In grandest state, so great, so strong,
To hide the sun quite out of sight,
Then melt away in light.

I love to see them gather dark,
With gloom the sky o'ercast, white, hark!
Where lightning's keenest blade doth flash,
They thunder round and crash.

And then, at times, they hang like folds
Of curtains thick, and chilling cold,
They blot the hills from off the main,
And drop in pearls of rain.

The silvery moon doth love them best;
For, nestling soft, in peaceful rest,
She lies at ease; and turns, with light,
Their darkest thoughts to bright.

And now, like bridal veil, her face,
Half-hid, with filmy forms, like lace,
That serve to heighten all her grace,
While she hur courts doth trace.

I love to see them flush with joy,
As trembling Dawn, with smiles so coy,
First leads the way, for morn'ning Day,
And Night fast lues away.

But still I love to see them best,
When evening sun sinks soft to rest,
While all the brightest shades of sky,
First kiss them bright, then die.

And, oh! to rise in glorious heights,
And dip my pen in all their lights,
And print in glowing words the tints,
That Nature blends, nor stints.

J. D. B.

Hongkong, March 1881.

CHINA IN 1880.

The Correspondent of *The Times*, writing under date Shanghai, Jan. 1, says:—
The year which has just closed has been for China, within her own borders and in her domestic concerns, one of peace and prosperity. Two men of mark, well known to foreigners, died within the year, Shên Pao chên, the late Governor-General of this part of China, and General Kwo Sungling. By the countrymen the former is remembered as an honest official who died a poor man; but foreigners remember him only as the destroyer of the Wooning Railway, and the resolute opponent of all Municipal improvements at Shanghai which, in the interest of the health of the community, both native and foreign, were from time to time submitted to him. From his policy we in Shanghai now suffer, and though the Chinese respect his memory because he was sincere in his purposes and honest in his convictions, Englishmen in China who know that such convictions as his are only the natural result of ignorance, and who regard honesty as a first principle of official life absolutely imperative on all in authority, may be excused for referring to his career with some severity. He succeeded at Nanking by Liu Kun-yi, lately Viceroy at Canton, and so far as foreign interests in China are concerned, it is to be hoped that the new man will be followed by new measures. To General Kwo Sungling, on the contrary, one can allude in terms of pure eulogy. Had he lived, he would have been in command of the Chinese armies, which are being concentrated round the capital, for the command would have devolved upon him in his capacity of Lieutenant-General of Chihli. His experience in warfare was mainly gained in the suppression of the Taiping rebellion in this and the neighboring provinces, and although such campaigns are hardly sufficient to establish his reputation as a general fitted to cope with European troops, they showed him to be a man not only conspicuous for loyalty and devotion to his country, but for fairness and kindness to all who were his Chinese and foreign alike. When he was in Shanghai in 1865 he was even then so much respected that the Shanghai Volunteers turned out to do him honour. The high authorities in the provinces along the seaboard have been engaged throughout the year in making desultory preparations against an attack by Russia in drilling troops in the use of the rifle, in purchasing heavy ordnance in Europe, and in building fortifications along the coast. But the national life in military affairs, as in civil, has been in no way affected by the prospect of a collision with a great European Power. Except in the camps of defence the old drill of antics, contortions, and somersaults to frighten the enemy is daily gone through in every barracks in China. Canals choke up and public works crumble to ruin just as usual. Despatches between the capital and the provinces are still carried on donkeys. All these things may be seen any day in any prefectural city of this Empire; and what kind of country China is he who runs may read.

But in China's relations abroad the year just closed has been as disturbed as in her affairs at home it has been uneventful. Ever since the repudiation of the Treaty of Tientsin the whole attention of the Central Government has been given to foreign politics, and particularly, of course, to the immediate subject in dispute with Russia. They have had an anxious year, swayed at one time by one set of advisers to a policy of surrender and peace, at another, by another set, to a policy of defiance and war, and at all times torn with dissensions among themselves as to the power of the country for offence. Even after the pardon of Chumghong, the only possible issue in August last appeared to be war, until, by the reopening of negotiations in an atmosphere less excited than Peking—viz., at St. Petersburg—the prospects of peace improved. With other countries than Russia, the Yamen of Foreign Affairs has had plenty of work to attend to during 1880. In addition to the correspondence on current troubles and commercial claims with the different foreign Legations, it has had to carry on negotiations with our own Government regarding several clauses of the Chefoo Convention. It has found time, even in this eventful year, to remind a Japanese Special Ambassador, Mr. Inoue, Secretary to the Japanese Cabinet, that China declines to recognize in any shape or form the sovereignty of Japan over the Loochoo Islands. Our American consuls, too, having dis-

covered that the inalienable right which John Chinaman possesses by the Declaration of Independence to change his home, cross the Pacific, buy, sell, work, and wash wherever employment may offer in the States is a nuisance which, in the permanent interests of the great Republic must be alienated as soon as possible, have during the year been lecturing the Chinese Government on the course of emigration and endeavouring to conclude a treaty restricting it. The Yamen of Foreign Affairs has at the same time had to listen to the arguments of the Brazilian Special Embassy on the blessings of emigration, and conclude with Brazil a treaty promoting it. As each individual member of the Yamen and the Grand Council is an active head for one or other of the six departments of State which preside over the general government of the country, it will be seen that during the year under review high office in China has been no sinecure.

Of progress in the development of the country by Western scientific appliances during 1880 there has been none. The surveys made of coal and iron fields in the Yangtze Valley by three or four English mining engineers in the employ of the Chinese Government, have resulted in nothing except the purchase of machinery, which lies rusting at the wharves here. The cotton mill which was to be a Nemesis for Manchester is not yet built, its shares are not yet subscribed, and its official promoter is in gaol for inability to pay the rent of his temporary offices. The woolen mills at Lunghowfo, in Kweichow, are not yet in operation, and it is doubtful whether they ever will be. The prospecting of the island of Formosa for petroleum wells has resulted in nothing but broken heads for the explorers. There is promise of telegraphs, but as yet no performance. In one matter, however, the Chinese have made a distinct advance—viz., in the management of their steam navigation company. On one pretence or other the whole official element in the management has been got rid of, and in the report for the year the commercial manager makes a clean breast of the company's difficulties to the shareholders. For the first time in its history, a proper amount has been written off the value of the company's fleet for depreciation and an honest and praiseworthy attempt made to cut down all useless expenditure and to put the company on a sound commercial basis. Its operations are to be extended to all foreign countries where Chinese merchants are established, and with this view two of its thirty steamers have begun to ply between China, the Sandwich Islands, and California. The enormous amount of public funds which, in the guise of "official advance," constitutes three-fourths of the company's capital is to be repaid to the Exchequer in extra-subsidy freight-services to last over a series of years, to be rendered to the Government in additional transport of Government grain from this port to Tientsin. Whether this plan will succeed or not time only can tell, but it is undeniable that a new spirit of economy, efficiency, and regularity is being infused into the company, and with the magnificent subsidy which it enjoys in the shape of Government rice freights, added to honest management, the Chinese should have no difficulty in making it a permanent success. This, together with the opening of a coal mine in the north by the same management, is the one sign of material progress in China.

In an article on its correspondent's letter the same journal says:—

The whole story illustrates the difference between a State and its subjects. States are sometimes spoken of as mere collections of the individuals who compose them, and the life of a State as but the aggregate lives of its citizens. In truth, positive as may be the devotion of national life from the history of the human constituents, it often arrogates to itself a power of independent existence, with which they for whom and by whom it endures appear to have no concern. While the Chinese Empire is one huge Sleepy Hollow responding by an impatient self-satisfied mutter to movements from without, the hundreds of millions of Chinamen pursue their individual aims and feel their individual sorrows and ambitions as vivaciously as Frenchmen or Englishmen. A Chinaman is no Hindoo, bound down by the shackles of hereditary caste and disinclined to break them. He is no submissive peasant of Asia Minor, in hourly dread of official or unofficial robbers, yet living and labouring timidly on. He is no Kurd or Circassian, reckless of the morrow and putting his trust in physical violence. In his own country as abroad, he is industrious, restless, eager, perpetually on the watch for an opportunity, always determined to wrest circumstances to his side. He prefers to have the law to protect him; where law there is none he refuses to suffer wrong and spoliation from which his own stubbornness guards him. Though he tolerates misgovernment by his native rulers, he does not suffer in silence; they know they will have to defend themselves for their acts against unsparring criticism. As much animation and curiosity in searching the universe for whatever chances it may offer of personal advantage distinguish him as the want of these qualities may be read in every detail of his government. The science of administration in China consists in reconciling the real standard of the Chinese rulers with a semblance of motion in sympathy with the dispositions of their people. The high-stepping action of Mr. Pickens's pig-horse, which had the air of doing fourteen miles an hour, and never did five, is the kind of ideal that Chinese statesmen appear to propose to themselves. Their liveliest desire is to impress their constituents with a belief that they are progressing when it is only in a circle. They purchase Armstrong and Whitworth rifles, then they go and educate their officers as for a country robbery match. They boast their familiarity with electricity, and yet the electric telegraph, and convey despatches between the capital and the provinces on donkeys. They find coal and never work it. They beat their

breasts in their official gazette for their minor blunders and shortcomings, and commit fourfold the moment the occasion recurs. They are ready to hear of foreign practices and inventions. They have even accepted with good grace the necessity of communicating with other States by resident legations. They do not mind though their nation uses modern appliances in operations so long as these are confined to the foreign settlements and to foreign uses. But it affronts and angers them to be persuaded, however gently, to take to the novelties themselves. They have at once so much and so little faith in the virtue and strength of their prescriptive institution, that they fear any alteration must be an alteration for the worse, and that to touch the sacred structure is to demolish it.

The question of supreme interest for China and for the world, to which the fate of a huge section of its population could in no case be a matter of indifference, is how long the strange contrast is to last between the forcible feebleness of the official conservatism and the busy vigour of the race. An administrative machinery must be mighty in its power, and have been based originally on solid foundations, to have resisted hitherto the disintegrating forces of new European discoveries and new European ideas. Intense national unity and an extraordinary continuity of the various parts of the State organism have kept the structure apparently intact. The Chinese man subjects himself in alien lands to contact with alien fashions and modes of thought, yet returns, at all seeming, unchanged and unmodified. For the sake of the eventual peace of Chinese national life it is to be hoped that appearances are deceptive. Sooner or later the crisis must arrive when the municipal and State constitution of the empire will be tried and found wanting. In proportion to the tenacity with which the entrance of foreign ways has been prevented is sure to be the tremendous upheaval which will follow. European nations connected with China, and desirous to be connected yet more closely, will be wise to prepare against a contingency which is only a contingency in the uncertainty of its precise date. The more they can gradually open the empire to the influence of the better and least local elements in European or American civilisation the less violent and subversive will the convulsion, when it happens, be. On this account the check imposed by the recent treaty to China immigration into the United States is much to be deprecated. The Convention, of which our correspondent speaks, for a supply of labourers to Brazil only in part commensurate the loss. Nowhere could Western ways show themselves under a guise more intelligible to the Chinese mind than in the American Union. The social type in California, though not perfect, is greatly in advance of the Chinese, and its advantages are likely to be comparatively apparent to a Chinaman. So far as the propaganda of foreign civilisation has to be conducted from the foreign settlements in China itself, too much caution cannot be shown by the teachers in refraining either from compelling conversion to machinery and cheap cottons at the sword's point or from assuming too absolutely the attitude of missionaries. Chinamen, with their inheritance of an ancient civilisation, and with their traditions of historical dominion, resent being treated as savages or as vassals. Could the guests of the empire be induced to demonstrate the benefit to it of their acquisitions chiefly by illustrating the good influence of these on themselves, the shrewdness of the Chinese race might be trusted to apply the lesson in its own good time.

The President remarked that much of the success of North Borneo would be evidently due to the enterprise of Chinese settlers. There was a gentleman present who in the course of his labours as a medical missionary in the East had seen much of the Chinese, and no doubt the meeting would gladly hear from Dr. Lockhart some remarks on the subject. Dr. Lockhart said that he had never been in Borneo although he had passed the coast; but he had heard much of the Chinese whom he had met. There were large numbers of Chinese colonists to be found in every part of the eastern archipelago. They were the workers of the tin mines of Banca. They were the merchant princes of the eastern island, and after the English were the best colonists in the world. He had met Rajah Brooke in Singapore, and was there when he made his first expedition to Sarawak, and could testify to the excellence of his character and his fitness for the work which he had taken in hand. He had been blamed for his attacks on the pirates, but he stated it as a "man of peace," he had been forced to make these attacks, and he had cleared the seas of these pests, which were preventing the development of his territory and destroying his people.

The President, in conclusion, said Englishmen were apt to consider themselves as the great colonisers of the world. They had taken possession of immense tracts of country which were likely to perpetuate a race as vigorous and enterprising as their own; but there were certain climatic conditions which opposed their spread in every region of the world. Though enterprise such as that which had been displayed by Rajah Brooke and Mr. Dent in North Borneo might lead to a temporary colonisation of that country, it was clear that it could never be permanently occupied by Englishmen. As Asia got more or less under the domination of the three countries that now possess the greater part of it—namely, Russia, China, and Great Britain—their population would increase enormously and in course of time overflow to the south, just as in former days it overflowed to the west.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Crocker.

A two-foot rule was given to a labourer in a Clyde boat-yard to measure an iron plate. The labourer put well up to the use of the rule, after spending a considerable time, returned. "No, Mick," said the man, "that size is the plate!" "Well," replied Mick, with a grin of satisfaction, "it's the length of your rule, and two thumbs over, with this piece of brick and the breadth of my hand, and my arm from here to there, bar a finger."

glass, crockery, and cutlery. The men are not tattooed and do not wear ornaments. Their creed is that there are regions above this world similar to those below, the various lakes, mountains, &c., being as an earth governed by spirits. They believe in a supreme God, whom they call "Epo," and in many evil spirits, but in only one good one, who is a female, named "Below Adad." She takes charge of souls, and conducts them to the other world. They bury with the dead various necessities for use above, and especially a small bead wherewith to propitiate a fierce god who guards the way to Paradise. The trade of Sarawak, which was \$871,000 in 1854, has now reached \$4,000,000, and is steadily increasing. There is a fine field for exploration in the interior of Borneo, and a Government steamer runs for 200 miles up the Rajang river, which might be made the commencement of a route across the island. Mr. Crocker points out three routes which might be traversed from West to East. In conclusion, the lecturer called attention to the prosperity of the little State of Sarawak, which, with an annual revenue of £40,000, had ruled over 25,000 square miles of territory with a population of 240,000; had maintained a respectable military force, fourteen forts, three gunboats, protected commerce, agriculture, and secured life and property within its limits. The scheme of Sir James Brooke of developing a native country by his means guided by English intelligence had been an undoubted success.

Mr. Dent, of the North Borneo Company, whose concession of a considerable portion of the Sooloo territory we have on several occasions referred to, said that until recently very little had been known of Borneo. There were very fine harbours on the north and eastern coasts, among them being Gaya and Sandakan Bays, into which latter, which was thoroughly protected from the winds, flowed as many as thirteen rivers. The company to which he belonged, encouraged by the success of Sarawak, hoped, by pursuing a similar course to that which had been adopted by Rajah Brooke, to render their own enterprise successful, and to further the progress of the native races, and of British commerce and influence in those regions. For developing the opening up the resources of the company he said they looked to the Chinese, whose habits of thrift, &c., were well known.

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied letters, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and the Africa.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. There is no charge on reduplicated correspondence within the Postal Union.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, No. Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, T. Letters, 30 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; via Gall, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

A small extra charge is made on delivery. The Registered article to British India, Islands, 10 cents.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 10 cents. Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 10 cents. Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 10 cents.

(d) Parcels at Book Rates, registry optional. (e) Via Singapore, 10 cents. (f) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery. 1. All correspondence posted before 6 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addressees in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unregistered, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Boxes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Boxes.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small-value trifles through the parcel post, and the public are reminded that, in case of loss of an order, no satisfaction will be given, and the sender's responsibility is not being refused, the sender's responsibility is not being refused, the sender's responsibility is not being refused.

5.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission, in case of loss of an order, no satisfaction will be given, and the sender's responsibility is not being refused, the sender's responsibility is not being refused, the sender's responsibility is not being refused.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, or by being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: (a) Insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indurco, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels may as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Vessels. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows: 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. If with parcels not in value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being intact, and with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

MONEY ORDER REGULATIONS.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) also the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filed up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Cash may be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of exchange, and at the rate of the day when the money arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £50, 2 1/2 cents. £50 to £100, 3 cents. £100 to £250, 4 cents. £250 to £500, 5 cents. £500 to £1000, 6 cents. £1000 to £2500, 7 cents. £2500 to £5000, 8 cents. £5000 to £10000, 9 cents. £10000 to £25000, 10 cents. £25000 to £50000, 11 cents. £50000 to £100000, 12 cents. £100000 to £250000, 13 cents. £250000 to £500000, 14 cents. £500000 to £1000000, 15 cents. £1000000 to £2500000, 16 cents. £2500000 to £5000000, 17 cents. £5000000 to £10000000, 18 cents. £10000000 to £25000000, 19 cents. £25000000 to £50000000, 20 cents. £50000000 to £100000000, 21 cents. £100000000 to £250000000, 22 cents. £250000000 to £500000000, 23 cents. £500000000 to £1000000000, 24 cents. £1000000000 to £2500000000, 25 cents. £2500000000 to £5000000000, 26 cents. £5000000000 to £10000000000, 27 cents. £10000000000 to £25000000000, 28 cents. £25000000000 to £50000000000, 29 cents. £50000000000 to £100000000000, 30 cents. £100000000000 to £250000000000, 31 cents. £250000000000 to £500000000000, 32 cents. £500000000000 to £1000000000000, 33 cents. £1000000000000 to £2500000000000, 34 cents. £2500000000000 to £5000000000000, 35 cents. £5000000000000 to £10000000000000, 36 cents. £10000000000000 to £25000000000000, 37 cents. £25000000000000 to £50000000000000, 38 cents. £50000000000000 to £100000000000000, 39 cents. £100000000000000 to £250000000000000, 40 cents. £250000000000000 to £500000000000000, 41 cents. £500000000000000 to £1000000000000000, 42 cents. £1000000000000000 to £2500000000000000, 43 cents. £2500000000000000 to £5000000000000000, 44 cents. £5000000000000000 to £10000000000000000, 45 cents. £10000000000000000 to £25000000000000000, 46 cents. £25000000000000000 to £50000000000000000, 47 cents. £50000000000000000 to £100000000000000000, 48 cents. £100000000000000000 to £250000000000000000, 49 cents. £250000000000000000 to £500000000000000000, 50 cents. £500000000000000000 to £1000000000000000000, 51 cents. £1000000000000000000 to £2500000000000000000, 52 cents. £2500000000000000000 to £5000000000000000000, 53 cents. £5000000000000000000 to £10000000000000000000, 54 cents. £10000000000000000000 to £25000000000000000000, 55 cents. £25000000000000000000 to £50000000000000000000, 56 cents. £50000000000000000000 to £100000000000000000000, 57 cents. £100000000000000000000 to £250000000000000000000, 58 cents. £250000000000000000000 to £500000000000000000000, 59 cents. £500000000000000000000 to £1000000000000000000000, 60 cents. £1000000000000000000000 to £2500000000000000000000, 61 cents. £2500000000000000000000 to £5000000000000000000000, 62 cents. £5000000000000000000000 to £10000000000000000000000, 63 cents. £10000000000000000000000 to £25000000000000000000000, 64 cents. £25000000000000000000000 to £50000000000000000000000, 65 cents. £50000000000000000000000 to £100000000000000000000000, 66 cents. £100000000000000000000000 to £250000000000000000000000, 67 cents. £250000000000000000000000 to £500000000000000000000000, 68 cents. £500000000000000000000000 to £1000000000000000000000000, 69 cents. £1000000000000000000000000 to £2500000000000000000000000, 7

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.
DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1889.
BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinine, Cypripedium, Xanthoxyl, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wines, Perfectly free from Stychnia and all other Dangerously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorus Pills, Filices, Oils, and other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made Public by DR. R. D. LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a **RELIABLE Liver Tonic** and a **Vitalizing Restorative**.

This Phosphoric combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known **HYPERATRIC AGENTS** of the present age, for the speedy and permanent cure of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Nausea in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbago, Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES, whether arising from Climate, Brain Fog, or whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being a natural Restorative, its Energizing Effects are not followed by corresponding reaction; but are **PERMANENT**; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, AND NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous Restorative for Brain Tonic, Clergymen, Business Men, and all who are engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

PHOSPHODYNE, the Antidote for Climatic Diseases. The Medical experience of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have spread its name throughout every Nation and Country in the World, the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates. The increased demand is attributable to the fact of its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of PHOSPHORUS, which reanimates the Exhausted functions of life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World freely offered from Distinguished Families, Private Persons, Military, Naval, and Scientific Authorities, and Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, WANT OF STAMINA, FEVERS, MALARIOUS DISEASES, and as a LIVER TONIC.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE.—BEWARE of cheap and Adulterated Phosphodynes, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE.—BEWARE of cheap and Adulterated Phosphodynes, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only from Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT HOUSES are specially requested to NOTE this, and to pass their Indemnity through the London House, or English Firms of known responsibility only, to ensure their being supplied with the Special Medicines prepared solely by Dr. Robert D. Lalor, Bay House, 82, Gresham Street, London, England. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 15s. 6d., by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, Engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FUGITIVE, and you have been imposed on by a worthless Imitation. The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Quinine, sold free from. **DR. R. D. LALOR,** Bay House, 82, Gresham Street, LONDON, N.W. The sole proprietor and originator of Phosphodyne. Sold by all the Leading Chemists, Merchants and Dispensaries in India and China.

Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
CROUPS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unflinching family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.
Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.
J. BRINGLOVE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service. Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Inappetent Consumption, Asthma and rheumatic Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.
W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraved on the Government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS. A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THIRD WORMS.** It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Dispenser.
2s. 6d. 1w 30s. 6d.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the story of its discovery, from being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and much other than Dr. Browne's—See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

Chlorodyne is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. Chlorodyne is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma. Chlorodyne effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague. Chlorodyne acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery. Chlorodyne effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations, and spasms. Chlorodyne is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, recovery followed. Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug. 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered. **CAUTION.**—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overhauling medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 15s. 6d., by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Intimations.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, HOUGHTON, CROSS and BLACKBURN, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Outlets throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
2s. 6d. 1w 5d. 2s. 6d.

SAVORY & MOORE'S

ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING
CIGARS, CIGARETTES OR TOBACCO, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.



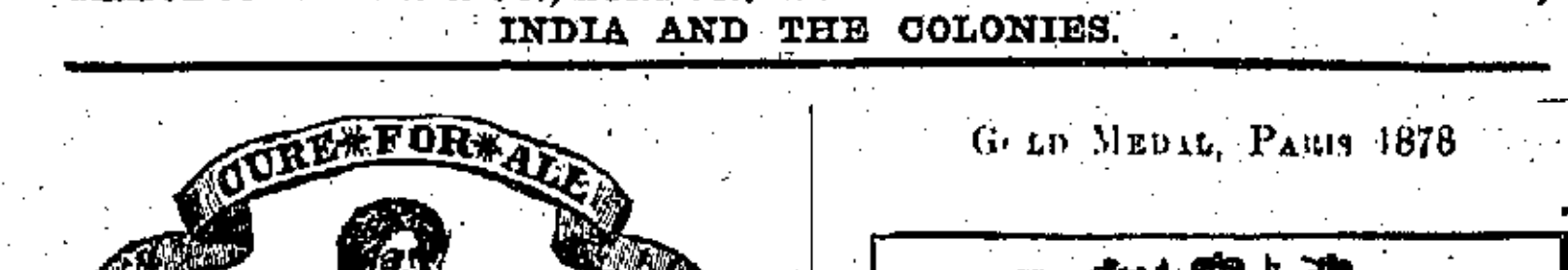
YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with h-dragles ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEBBURN)
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, 1, LE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
6s. 6d. 1w 5d. 6s. 6d.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.
Sole by all Dealers throughout the World.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush. Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases in fact, when used according to the printed directions it never fails to cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers. These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, with directions for use in almost every language. They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 523, Oxford Street, London.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of densely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries. It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary. Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50). Orders should be sent to GEO. MORRIS BAY, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves. Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

CROSSLY TELEPHONE COMPANY.
Office—18, AUSTIN FRANKS, LONDON, E.C.
Solicitors—MESSRS. PHILIPSON & COPE, 18, AUSTIN FRANKS.

THIS Company has been formed for working the CROSSLY PATENTS, and for providing Telephonic communication by Private Lines, Telephone Exchanges, and otherwise, in India, Australia, New Zealand, and in other Colonies and Dependencies, and in Foreign Countries, where experienced Engineers have been sent by the Company. A large number of Instruments have been at work for some time in India, and after severe trials, have given every satisfaction, and have been adopted extensively by the Indian Government. In Australia similar success has attended their introduction, and an Agreement is about to be entered into with the Government for the further extension of the working of the CROSSLY PATENTS. The CROSSLY Transmitter has met with great favour on the Continent, especially in France and Germany, and a satisfactory report has recently been received from Prince Bismarck's Paper Works, where it has been employed. These Transmitters have been largely used in England by Her Majesty's Government, and also by many private firms, and a number of Telephone Exchanges.

The CROSSLY TELEPHONE COMPANY is prepared to receive applications for agencies, and for the sale of Leases, &c. Communications to be addressed to the Office as above.

The United Telephone Company, Limited, of London, having purchased the English Patent for the CROSSLY Transmitter, have acquired all rights for its use in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE, CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 20, 50, 100, AND 250, 50, 100, 250, AND 500, 50, 100, 250, AND 500.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT RUSTING IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TARTAR EMBLACE.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
In Solid Blocks—10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440, 460, 480, 500.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 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831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859,

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in its details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., about the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, and extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$3.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Far East, generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (had references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as well as those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries precise and brief as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a China. All our interested societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trainer's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese postman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes and Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support and assistance to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and useful footing.

The projector, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

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China Mail Office.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Section 1.							
From Green Island to the Gas Works.							
From the Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.							
From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.							
From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.							
Section 2.							
From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.							
From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.							
From Naval Yard to the Pier.							
From Pier to East Point.							

Sailing Vessels									
Channel Queen	3 c	Lachure	Brit.	bge.	609	April 2	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Newchwang	
Charon Wattana	2 h	Ulrich	Siam.	sh.	565	April 14	Chinese		
Com. Dupont	7 h	Crockett	Amer.	bge.	456	April 7	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Bangkok	
Cores	4 c	Irvin	Brit.	bge.	581	Mar. 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Eden	3 c	Saim	Brit.	bge.	313	April 14	Yuen Fat Hong		
Edmond Gr. sier	4 h	Faurel	Feb.	bge.	300	April 14	Landstein & Co.		
Esperance	3 c	Norman	Feb.	bge.	272	April 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Gov. Goodwin	4 c	Lester	Amer.	sh.	1418	Feb. 11	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Hecht	4 k	Platz	Ger.3m.se		358	April 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Hercules	8 c	Berry	Amer.	sh.	1219	April 7	Order	Philippines	
Hermann	4 c	Watermann	Ger.	bge.	923	Mar. 3	Vogel & Co.	London	
Mario	4 k	Thomasberger	Ger.	bge.	420	April 11	Melchers & Co.		
Minnie Carvill	4 k	Clark	Brit.	bge.	584	April 12	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
N. Boynton	3 c	Brit.			1065	April 12	Vogel & Co.	Portland	
Oscar Vidal	3 c	Lauch	Brit.		299	April 12	Siemssen & Co.	Amoy	
P. J. Carleton	4 c	Amsburg	Amer.	bge.	986	Mar. 25	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
Spartan	8 c	Vineast	Amer.	sgn.	81	Feb. 6	W. H. Ray		
State of Maine	4 c	Small	Amer.	sh.	1500	Feb. 11	Vogel & Co.	London	
William H. Bates	3 c	Baker	Amer.	bge.	1027	Mar. 24	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Cleared
Willie Reed	7 c	Vates	Amer.	sh.	1449	April 2	Melchers & Co.	Philippines	
WHAMPOA									
Glenorchy	Quarry	Brit.	str.		1775	April 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
CANTON									
Hardwick	Lopp	Brit.	str.		715	April 16	C. M. S. N. Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Asia	7 c	Russian	Imperial cruiser	3500	8	250	April 12	Amosoff
Chen-to	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	221	7	70	April 14	J. Stewart
Chen-chung	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	300	7	70	April 10	Li Wen-hua
Comus	7 c	British	corvette	2383	14	230	April 1	J. W. East
Crayser	8 c	Russian	corvette	1219	8	250	April 14	Nazimoff
Encounter	7 c	British	corvette	2383	14	230	Mar. 23	W. B. Coming
Encounter	7 c	British	corvette	1935	14	120	April 7	C. Johnston
Foxhound	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	470	Feb. 18	Wm. B. G. Nowell
Freya	7 c	German	corvette	2000	8	2400	April 11	Kupfer
Iron Duke	7 c	British	iron-clad	6043	14	800	Mar. 25	R. E. Tracey
Kestrel	7 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 24	W. M. Lang
King Kong	6 h	Chinese	revenue cruiser	354	2	80	Sept. 22	J. Farrow
Magpie	7 c	British	gun vessel	874	3	160	Mar. 4	R. H. Napier
Meander	6 h	British	military hospital	2891	4	120	April 16	P. N. Nazimoff
Minia	7 c	Russian	iron-clad	5740	4	300	Mar. 30	J. G. Jones
Pegasus	7 c	British	corvette	1124	6	900	Mar. 10	Gitkoff
Sham Hong	7 c	Russian	gunboat	1400	11	250	Mar. 10	Gitkoff
Sham Hong	7 c	Chinese	gunboat	800	10	250	April 12	Yang Wing-lin
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	gunboat	809	10	250	April 12	Yang Wing-lin
Vigilant	6 h	British	dispatch vessel	835	2	225	April 15	William M. Annesley
Wyvern	7 c	British	turret-ship	4000	4	350	June 2	Lomen
Zabaka	6 c	Russian	corvette	874	3	160	April 7	Lomen
Zephyr	6 h	British	gunboat	800	10	250	April 3	Lieut.-Com. Pollard

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owner.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Lohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield & Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	Lin Kuo-chang
Kin Shan	467	Hoyland	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	J. Stewart
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.	Chien-jui	221	7	70	A. Getley
Kiang-ping	860	O. M. S. S. Co.	Ching-ling	180	6	60	F. Bessard
Powan	1890	Cary	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.	Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Yih
Spark	140	Cadwallader	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.	Ching-hung	150	2	40	Chun Yih
White Cloud	280	Benning, A.	H. O. & M. S. Boat Co.	Hu-shan	80	3	20	O. H. Palmer
Yotai	180	McDonnell	K. Acheong & Sons	Peng-chou-hai	562	4	125	O. H. Palmer

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owner.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Amazon	1000	French	British	Jane Woodburn	British	1000	100	British
Diomed	1000	French	British	Maid Marian	British	1000	100	British
Eldorado	1000	French	British	Marie Louise	British	1000	100	British
Fel Yuen	1000	American	British	Martha Strockmann	British	1000	100	British
Flora Castle	1000	American	British	Polham	British	1000	100	British
Genial Maru	1000	Japanese	British	Serapis	British	1000	100	British
H. O. Orsted	1000	Danish	British	Spirit of the Age	British	1000	100	British
Isaacson	1000	British	British	Tamirane	British	1000	100	British
Bankow	1000	British	British	Adonis	British	1000	100	British
Banyang	1000	British	British	Ashuelot	British	1000	100	British
Hardwick	1000	British	British	Lapwing	British	1000	100	British
Kesling	1000	British	British	Lily	British	1000	100	British
Kiang-ching	1000	Chinese	British	Monocacy	British	1000	100	British
Kiang-tung	1000	Chinese	British	Richmond	British	1000	100	British

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 16th, 1881.
At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

From
Sole Agent,
Cash.

Chinese Names.

Butcher Meat.

Meat, English, lb. 350 320

Amo Sugar cured, 250 225

Fochoy, 200 180

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, 170 160

Beef Corned, 130 120

Roast, 160 150

Soup, 90 80

Steak, 160 150

Bullocks' Brains, per set 50 40

Tongue, fresh, each 260 240

Corned, 270 250

Head, 720 700

Heart, 120 110

Hump, Salt, 130 120

Feet, 46 40

Kidneys, 80 60

Tail, 110 100

Liver, 80 70

Tripe (undressed) 55 45

Calves' Head and Feet, 700 600

Hams, America, lb. 300 270

Chinese, 200 180

English, 350 320

Mutton Chop, 170 160

Leg, 170 160

Shoulder, 130 120

Pigs' Chittlings, 70 60

Feet, 100